

Our immigrant population is growing and the vast majority of these immigrants are from Asia and Latin America. If we can capitalize upon their linguistic abilities, we can ensure that young immigrants and the children of immigrants will be a valuable asset to our national competitiveness in the global economy.

Moreover, if we fail to adequately fund bilingual and immigrant education programs, we will set many children up for failure and lose the benefits of their valuable linguistic skills. In the long run, the result will be that many of our young immigrants and their children will be unable to contribute fully to the future of this Nation. I do not believe neglecting the needs of citizens that speak English as a second language is sound policy.

Any decrease in funding for bilingual education programs will promote frustration, segregation, and discrimination between those who have mastered the English language and those who have been denied the opportunity to do so.

Further, the safe and drug free schools have proven to be effective in informing our youth of the severe consequences of participating in this illicit activity. Although there has been a shift in favor of punishment rather than prevention in dealing with crime, this approach may not be the best solution for young people. The sad fact is that between 1985 and 1993, juvenile crime rose 58 percent. Clearly, an interventionist response that reaches out to our Nations' youth is needed. Funds for crime and drug prevention programs in schools help to meet this need. Furthermore, these funds ensure that important State and local educational resources will not have to be increasingly diverted from mainstream educational initiatives in order to address the problems of crime and drugs. In short, the program not only provides important preventative initiatives, but indirectly helps to ensure that all students get the resources they deserve for education, and that they are educated in a safe and focused environment.

These particular program address some of the most pressing needs of my district and I believe these programs simply cannot afford to be cut.

I am pleased by the bipartisan effort to stave off another Government shutdown. Moreover, I encourage my colleagues to fulfill their commitment to the American people and continue to serve the interest of the American people in protecting essential social and educational programs.

NO DESSERT UNTIL WE CLEAN
OUR PLATES

HON. RICHARD J. DURBIN

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 1, 1996

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. Speaker, until we have taken care of spending bills for the rest of government operations, we have no business taking care of ourselves. Today, along with my colleagues, Representatives MORELLA, DAVIS, and LUTHER, I am introducing a resolution to postpone final action on Legislative Branch appropriations for any fiscal year until all other regular appropriations for that fiscal year have been enacted into law.

The resolution adds new points of order under three House Rules. These would pre-

clude final action on the regular Legislative Branch appropriations bill, if all other regular appropriations bills for the fiscal year have not been enacted into law. Similarly, a continuing resolution could not contain Legislative Branch appropriations unless it also included continuing appropriations for the same period for all other regular appropriations bills for the fiscal year that have not yet been enacted into law.

Basically, this means, for Legislative Branch appropriations, there could be no final action on conference reports, no motions on Senate amendments, and no action on continuing resolutions if we have not first, or concurrently, provided appropriations for the other twelve regular appropriations. This resolution would ensure that the Legislative Branch is last in line for appropriations in the future.

The concept is elementary—no dessert until we clean our plates.

Last September, Congress made the mistake of trying to fully fund the Legislative Branch bill for fiscal year 1996 before taking care of nearly every other appropriations bill. And it backfired. The Legislative Branch spending bill was vetoed the first time around—not because of its content, but because of its timing.

Even after a Legislative Branch appropriations bill was enacted, many regular appropriations bills remained in limbo. As a result, the second Government shutdown did not affect Congressional operations.

We should never again leave major portions of the Government hanging, with ourselves high and dry. We should never again play with the lives of innocent Federal employees and disrupt the operations of Government unless we are willing to risk our own time, our own staff, and our own operations. We should never again enjoy our dessert while our main course remains on the table before us.

I urge my colleagues to join me in cosponsoring this resolution to make sure that before we ever fund ourselves again, we have first met our obligation to take care of the rest of our Government operations and the public we are here to serve.

NINTH CIRCUIT COURT OF AP-
PEALS REORGANIZATION ACT OF
1996

HON. RICK WHITE

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 1, 1996

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Speaker, today, the gentleman from Oregon, Mr. Bunn, is introducing the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals Reorganization Act of 1996. I am an original cosponsor of this legislation.

The Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals Reorganization Act is important legislation which will vastly improve the judicial process in the western United States. In terms of geographic area, population, and caseload, the current Ninth Circuit is much too big. By splitting the Ninth Circuit and creating a new Twelfth Circuit, we will ensure the highest quality and most efficient jurisprudence for both the Ninth Circuit and the new Twelfth Circuit.

Under Mr. Bunn's bill, the headquarters of the Twelfth Circuit will be Portland, OR. Although I am original cosponsor of this legislation, it is my belief that the Twelfth Circuit's

headquarters should be Seattle, WA. I commend Mr. Bunn for his leadership on this issue, but I differ with him on this one point. In terms of accessibility and economic significance, Seattle is the logical location for the headquarters of the Twelfth Circuit. As this bill moves through the legislative process, I look forward to working with Mr. BUNN and Chairman HYDE and hopefully come to an equitable solution to this issue.

TRIBUTE TO SENATOR MARSHALL
BURNS WILLIAMS

HON. FLOYD SPENCE

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 1, 1996

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the memory of Marshall Burns Williams, who at the time of his death, on December 28, 1995, was the president pro tempore of the South Carolina Senate. Senator Williams was a distinguished statesman, who had been a member of the South Carolina Legislature for 48 years. He served continuously in the senate for 42 years, and was the longest serving State senator in the Nation.

Marshall Williams was a gentleman of the "old school," who was an accomplished trial attorney, a successful farmer, and a sportsman. He lived all of his life in rural Orangeburg County, an area in which his family had resided for many generations. Growing up on a farm, Marshall Williams developed a deep affection for the land and the people who made their living from it. When asked his occupation, he would tell you that he was a lawyer and a farmer. He excelled at both.

Senator Williams and I became friends when I was elected to the South Carolina House of Representatives, and I had the privilege of serving with him when I was in the senate. He was a reasonable person who appreciate the needs of his constituency and he was always working to improve the lives of those who lived in rural areas of our State.

Senator Williams was noted for his contemplative style. He was very effective at bringing lawmakers holding opposing views together to craft a compromise, often using humorous stories to make a point. He was a skillful arbiter of issues, and he was highly respected by his colleagues.

Marshall Williams also distinguished himself in the legal profession. He relished being a trial attorney, and he was widely recognized for his courtroom skills. He was especially proud of being a Fellow of the American College of Trial Lawyers.

Throughout his life, Marshall Williams was dedicated to being of service to others. This brought him much success in politics and in his profession; however, he did not seek recognition. In his unassuming manner, he helped to direct South Carolina from being a State in which the economy was largely based on agriculture, to one which focused on education and economic development—the progressive Palmetto State that we know today.

Senator Williams was an outstanding man who cherished his family. His passing is mourned by many who knew him as their friend. Our State has greatly benefited from his leadership.